

plays, by books, by political leaders in office and seeking office, by religious leaders in their pulpits and outside their churches, by leaders in the field of education inside and outside their curricular activities, and by all leaders in business, professions and finance whose economic security demands that they curry the favor of so-called “Jews” of historic Khazar ancestry. Unsuspecting Christians are subjected to this barrage of brainwashing from all sides at all hours of the day and night from sources they have little reason to suspect.

Incontestible facts supply the unchallengeable proof of the historic accuracy that so-called “Jews” throughout the world today of eastern European origin are unquestionably the historic descendants of the Khazars, a pagan Turco-Finn ancient Mongoloid nation deep in the heart of Asia according to history, who battled their way in bloody wars about the 1st B.C. century into eastern Europe where they set up their Khazar kingdom. For some mysterious reason the history of the Khazar kingdom is conspicuous by its absence from U.S.A. text-books on history, and from history courses in the schools and colleges.

By the 10th A.D. century as the map from the *Jewish Encyclopedia* reproduced here graphically reveals when examined closely, Khazar aggression had already carved out for the Khazars in their ten centuries of warfare for territory in eastern Europe, an opulent Khazar kingdom in excess of 800,000 square miles. The uncensored histories of Europe will also show that the Khazar kingdom of so-called “Jews” had become the largest kingdom in all Europe, as the map from the *Jewish Encyclopedia* reproduced here will clearly reveal when carefully studied. The histories of the countries which have completely disappeared permanently from the map of Europe tell that the Khazar kingdom of so-called “Jews” in the 10th A.D. century was conceded the mightiest military power in all Europe until invaded, conquered and liquidated by the Russian empire.

The pagan Khazar kingdom became a nation of so-called “Jews” about the year 720 A.D. In that year King Bulan was the first of the Khazars to become a so-called “Jew” by conversion. King Bulan’s new religion was then made the state religion of the Khazar kingdom. Thereafter none but a so-called “Jew” could ascend the throne of the Khazar kingdom of so-called “Jews.” Like many other rulers of pagan nations in which phallic worship was professed and practised in Europe, King Bulan ceased his long opposition to monotheism as the state religion for the Khazar kingdom. King Bulan also forbade phallic worship, a filthy form of sex degeneracy long practised as religious worship.

The historic existence of the Khazar kingdom of so-called “Jews”, their rise and their fall, the permanent disappearance of the Khazar kingdom as a nation from the map of Europe, and how King Bulan and the Khazar nation in 720 A.D. became so-called “Jews” by conversion, were concealed from U.S.A. Christians by censorship imposed by so-called “Jews” of historic Khazar ancestry upon all U.S.A. media of mass-communications directed by them. Then in 1945 this author gave nation-wide publicity to his many years intensive research into the “*facts of life*” concerning Khazars. The disclosures were sensational and very effective but apparently angered so-called “Jews” of historic Khazar ancestry in the U.S.A. who have continued to vent their spleen upon this author since then solely for that reason. Since 1946 they have conducted a vicious smear campaign against this author seeking thus to further conceal these facts from U.S.A. Christians for obvious reasons. *What have they to fear from the truth?*

In an original 1903 edition of the *Jewish Encyclopedia* in New York’s Public Library, and in the Library of Congress, Volume IV, pages 1 to 5 inclusive appears a most comprehensive history of the Khazars, and the interesting map of the Khazar kingdom in the 10th A.D. century reproduced here. Also in the New York Public Library are 327 books by the world’s greatest historians and other sources of reference, in addition to the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, dealing with Khazar history, and written between the 3rd A.D. and the 20th A.D. centuries by contemporaries of the Khazars and by modern historians on that subject. These 327 sources of reference on the Khazars are written in the sixteen ancient and modern native languages of the writers, requiring simultaneous translators for those consulting these 327 sources of reference, and unable to read the sixteen ancient and modern foreign languages in which these 327 references were written. In the Library of Congress, and in leading private libraries in the U.S.A. and foreign countries, it is possible to consult innumerable other authentic sources of reference revealing the history of the Khazar kingdom of so-called “Jews” *prior to their disappearance as a nation.*

For reasons too obvious to mention here, very few of these sources of reference were translated into English or published in the U.S.A. Since the nation-wide publicity given to the history of the Khazars by the author of this article, only one book on the subject of the Khazars appeared in English. That book is the first other comprehensive collection of facts about the Khazars in English. In 1954 Princeton University Press published in the U.S.A. their *The History of the Jewish Khazars* by Professor D. M. Dunlap, lecturer on Islamic history at England’s Cambridge University in the celebrated series *Princeton Oriental Studies*. In it will be found the many facts also to be found in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* and the other 327 sources of reference on the Khazars in the New York Public Library, and many historic facts about the Khazars collected from original oriental sources by Professor Dunlap and never revealed to U.S.A. Christians until Professor Dunlap wrote about them.

The facts about Khazars disclosed in the 327 sources of reference in the New York Public Library, and sources of reference in other leading public and private libraries, are abridged in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* in New York’s Public Library, in Volume IV pages 1 to 5 inclusive of the 1903 edition, and the space limitations here will only permit this very short quotation from it:

“*Khazars: A people of Turkish origin whose life and history are interwoven with the very beginnings of the history of the Jews of Russia . . . driven on by the nomadic tribes of the steppes and by their own desire for plunder and revenge . . . the Kingdom of the Khazars was firmly established in most of South Russia long before the foundation of the Russian monarchy by the Varangians (855) . . . at this time the kingdom of the Khazars stood at the height of its power and was constantly at war . . . at the end of the eighth century . . . the king of the Khazars and his grandees, together with a large number of his heathen people, embraced the Jewish religion . . . the Jewish population in the entire domain of the Khazars, in the period between the seventh and tenth centuries, must have been considerable . . . about the ninth century, it appears as if all Khazars were Jews and that they had been converted to Judaism only a short time before.*”

Professor H. Graetz, the notable historian, and a so-called “Jew” of historic Khazar ancestry, is the author of the classic *The History of the Jews*, now recognized as the greatest historic work on that subject ever written, and published in 1894 by the Jewish Publishing Society in Philadelphia. Professor Graetz wrote at great length about the Khazars in his *The History of the Jews*. Professor Graetz is regarded as the world’s foremost authority on the history of the Khazars, back to their 1st B.C. century entrance into Europe.

In his *The History of the Jews*, Professor Graetz throws great light on how, why and when the Khazar nation became so-called “Jews,” and how, why and when the Khazar kingdom disappeared from the map of Europe between

the 10th A.D. and the 13th A.D. centuries, when the Khazar kingdom was liquidated and annexed with all of its population to the rapidly-expanding Russian empire. Those so-called “Jews” of historic Khazar ancestry who could afford to flee suddenly then appeared for the first time in western European countries.

Before the great emigration to western Europe by so-called “Jews” of historic Khazar ancestry, from the Khazar kingdom in eastern Europe, driven by the invading Russians from the north, western Europeans were completely ignorant of the conversion of the Khazars into so-called “Jews.” These facts are truly and fully told in *The History of the Jews* by Professor Graetz, from which a brief quotation is possible here owing to the very limited space allowance:

“*It is possible that the circumstances under which the Khazars embraced Judaism have been embellished by legend, but the fact itself is too definitely proved on all sides to allow any doubt as to its reality . . . invited Jewish sages to settle . . . rewarded them royally . . . founded synagogues and schools . . . caused instruction to be given . . . in the Bible and the Talmud . . . introduced a divine service modelled on that of the ancient communities . . . according to a fundamental law of the state only Jewish rulers were permitted to ascend the throne . . . for some time the Jews of other countries had no knowledge of the conversion of this powerful kingdom to Judaism, and when at last a vague rumor to this effect reached them, they were of the opinion Khazaria was peopled by the remnant of the former ten tribes.*”

It may be advisable at this point in this article to explain to the readers who may not be fully informed on this subject, the nature and the extent of the implications, the inferences and the innuendoes implicit and explicit in the term “so-called ‘Jews’ ” used so frequently in this article and which may now here come to the attention of many readers for the first time. Explaining the term “so-called ‘Jews’ ” will bring into focus all the facts which bear witness the “big-lie” technique of the unholy hoax in all the recorded history of mankind is pushing the U.S.A. dangerously fast to the brink of World War III.

The term “so-called ‘Jews’ ” is recognized by the most enlightened theologians and historians as the correct term to historically describe so-called “Jews” throughout the world today. They will also bear witness that the historic Khazar ancestors of so-called “Jews” did not describe themselves as so-called “Jews” prior to the 18th A.D. century. They will also bear witness that the historic Khazar ancestors of so-called “Jews” were not described as so-called “Jews” by anyone anywhere prior to the 18th A.D. century. In the 18th A.D. century so-called “Jews” of historic Khazar ancestry highjacked the word *Jew* so they could *palm themselves off on the Christian world as the kin of Jesus Christ!*

The English word *Jew* appeared for the first time in the 18th A.D. century as an English equivalent for *Iudaeus* in Latin and *Ioudaios* in Greek. The Latin *Iudaeus* and the Greek *Ioudaios* in English mean a *Judean*, but a *Judean* in its geographic sense, from *Judea* in its geographic sense, the homeland of Jesus Christ during His lifetime in the Middle East province of that name in the far-flung Roman empire of that era. The Latin *Iudaeus* and the Greek *Ioudaios* denote a *Judean* solely as a nationality in its geographic sense, not a *Judean* in any religious or racial sense whatsoever associated in error with a *Judean*.

The English word *Jew* appeared in the 18th A.D. century for the first time in a translation of the *Old and New Testament* into English. An Englishman by the name of Wiclif made the first translation of the *Old and New Testament* into English in 1380 A.D. In Wiclif’s historic translation the word *iew* appeared wherever *Jew* now appears in translations of the *Old and New Testament* into English after the 18th A.D. century. Wiclif used the 14th century contracted and corrupted short English equivalent of Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* wherever *Iudaeus* appeared in their official Vulgate Latin translation of the *Old and New Testament*, and wherever *Ioudaios* appeared in the original Greek *Septuagint*. Wiclif had made his famous first translation in English from them.

It is absurd to expect a person taught to speak only English to be able to pronounce Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* in phonetic English attempting to follow the Latin spelling of *Iudaeus* and the Greek spelling of *Ioudaios*. In Wiclif’s 1380 A.D. translation of the *Old and New Testament* into English the need arose for a contracted and corrupted short English equivalent for Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* which could be pronounced in phonetic English by a person taught to speak only English. Wiclif selected *iew* for that purpose. In this same way the English coined countless contracted and corrupted short English equivalents for long foreign words hopeless to pronounce in phonetic English by those taught to speak only English following the foreign spelling.

The earliest contracted and corrupted short English equivalent for *Iudaeus* in Latin and for *Ioudaios* in Greek was made in the 13th A.D. century. It took for that purpose the phonetic short first syllables of Latin *Iudaeus* and of Greek *Ioudaios*, the *Iu* of *Iudaeus* and the *Iou* of *Ioudaios*. The *Iu* of *Iudaeus* and the *Iou* of *Ioudaios* are pronounced in Latin and Greek almost exactly like the English *hew*. English phonetic pronunciation of *hew* sounds the same as the phonetic pronunciation of every contracted and corrupted short English equivalent for Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* coined in the following 500 years, each of which meant a *Judean* solely in its geographic sense from the Latin *Iudaea* and the Greek *Ioudaia*, which mean *Judea* in English, strictly in their geographic senses as the name of the Middle East province by that name in the far-flung Roman empire of that era, *without any other interpretation.*

In the five hundred years between the 13th A.D. and 18th A.D. centuries the spelling of the contracted and corrupted short English equivalents of Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* went through many changes before the present modern spelling appeared in the 18th A.D. century. In the five hundred years between the 13th A.D. and 18th A.D. centuries the contracted and corrupted short English equivalents of Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* made their appearances in English successively as *gyu*, *giu*, *gyw*, *iu*, *iuu*, *iuw*, *ieu*, *ieuu*, *ieuy*, *iwe*, *iow*, *iewe*, *ieue*, *iue*, *ive*, *iew*, and finally in the 18th A.D. century as *jew*, with corresponding plural forms. The modified modern spelling of the 18th A.D. century *jew* appears now with the capital *J* as *Jew*. The English modern pronunciation of *Jew* in its modern spelling with a *J* for the *I* in the original spelling of *Jew* remains an unsolved mystery to this day.

The first letter in each of the above contracted and corrupted short English equivalents of *Iudaeus* in Latin and *Ioudaios* in Greek, the letter *g* in some instances and the letter *i* in other instances, is pronounced like the phonetic English *yes*, but with the *s* in *yes* not pronounced at all, as if the *s* in *yes* was not there. Each of these many historic contracted and corrupted short English equivalents of Latin *Iudaeus* and Greek *Ioudaios* when pronounced in phonetic English sound like *hew*. The many variations in their spelling that developed in the five-hundred years from the 13th A.D. century to the 18th A.D. century were due to the fact that for many centuries early translations of the *Old and New Testament* into English were made in person in their individual handwriting by monks in monasteries widely removed from each other throughout England and Scotland, who rarely had occasion to compare their spelling.

Monasteries remotely removed from each other throughout England and Scotland developed their own local spelling for many English words. In almost every